

Civilizations of Ancient Greece

► Thinking About History

1. Turn to pages 28–29 in the Atlas. Use the timeline at the top of the page to find two dates that were significant for both ancient Greece and Rome. Write the events or the years that the events occurred on the blank lines below.

Events	Year
a. Rome becomes a republic and <u>democracy begins in Athens.</u>	<u>509–508 B.C.</u>
b. <u>Romans conquer Greeks.</u>	146 B.C.

★ People and Cultures

2. Read the introduction. Next to each statement below, write **MIN** if the statement describes the Minoans or **MYC** if it describes the Mycenaeans. If the statement describes both, write **B**.

a. Developed in the region of present-day Greece	<u>B</u>
b. Great artisans	<u>MIN</u>
c. Expert sailors	<u>B</u>
d. Fierce warriors	<u>MYC</u>
e. Destroyed by invasions	<u>B</u>

► History Through Maps

3. Use map A, “Minoan Crete,” to complete the following sentences.

- a. Minoan Civilization developed in 3000 B.C. on the island of Crete.
- b. In 2000 B.C. the Minoans became sea traders.
- c. The Minoan capital was Knossos.
- d. In addition to Knossos, other palace cities developed at Phaistos, Mallia, and Zakro.
- e. Minoan civilization lasted for 1,550 years.

► Time and Change

4. Use map B, "Mycenaean Greece," and the timeline at the top of the page to sequence the events below in chronological order. Write 1 next to the event that occurred first and 5 next to the event that occurred last.

Event	Ranking
a. Mycenaeans defeat Minoans.	<u>3</u>
b. Mycenaeans migrate from Balkan Peninsula.	<u>1</u>
c. Mycenaean civilization develops in Greece.	<u>2</u>
d. Mycenaean civilization collapses.	<u>5</u>
e. Trojan war is fought.	<u>4</u>

► Gathering the Facts

5. Use the history question, "How did you get that?" and photo C and its caption to answer the following questions.

- a. Why do people trade? to get things they need or want
- b. What do people need in order to be able to trade with another group of people?
something that the other people want but don't have
- c. What was a valuable trade good produced by the ancient Greeks?
olive oil
- d. How did money change trade?
People usually sold goods and used money to buy what they needed, instead of exchanging goods directly.

► Location

6. Look at map D, "Ancient Greece and Trade." Draw a line to connect each trade good below with a place where it was produced.

